A A A S . DONE MANO THE PROPERTY WITH THE

That Is the American Shopkeeper's Idea

over the American woman's methods of shopping.

Word comes from London that although many tradesmen put forth every effort to secure the custom of American visitors some of them complain bitterly that the American woman is too much given to examining goods without purchasing. In exasperation, the proprietor of one West End general store has placed over its main entrubce this protest in large letters: "To selves and save your breath." American visitors: This is not a museum,

"Just as if an American woman would forego the pleasure of shopping to please an Luglishman," remarked a New York dry goods merchant, who has been at the helm of a big concern more than a quarter of a century. "It would be just as reasonable to expect a leopard to change his

American women as a class love to shop. The average American woman deliberately starts on a shopping tour once a week without having the least intention of buying; that is, without intending to purchase any one particular thing. She generally ends, though, by buying a lot of things.

"And why? Simply because the American merchant puts temptation in her way, over and over again by foreign merchants, and, instead of prohibiting her from handling goods, encourages her to paw them and even to take them home on trial.

of retail trading America is the freest, the | vard or an article: 'Are not the goods ruined most irriulgent country in the world. And by such constant mauling?' and I always bot from motives of chivalry either. Our answer that they would certainly be if they

English shopksepers are losing sleep chief aim in this store, and I think it is the aim of every large American department store, is to get customers to look at our goods, to handle them, in some departments to taste them; for if a woman gets that far she is pretty sure to buy sooner or later.

"It was A. T. Stewart, a pioneer of the great New York department store system, who used to tell his clerks: " 'Show the goods. Don't be afraid to

show them. Let them speak for them "He was never an advocate of the old fashioned method of persuading a customer

to buy. And he was right. "As a rule a woman who is persuaded by

glib-tongued salesman to purchase anything which does not appeal to her at first sight is pretty sure to be dissatisfied with and ten chances to one will return it. "In this store at least we seldom or never

refuse to take back goods and refund their price. Pay us? Of course it does. We found out long ago that it is not good business to force goods on shoppers nor profitable to let a customer get a grievance, fancied or real, against the house. I don't know how it is in London, but over here there is less loss than might be imagined from the handling of stock. I am asked who open their eyes to see special counters leaded down with fresh goods which are being handled here and there like shavings "Indoubtedly, when it comes to a question by shoppers, many of whom don't buy a

stayed unsold on the counters long. "But in New York that doesn't happen often. Instead of keeping on hand goods

placed on special sale on a particular day, we often have to replenish the stock two or three times before 6 o'clock. "Naturally, in the course of a year we are bound to lose a little on shopworn, soiled goods which must be sold at reduced prices, but our loss would be ten

times as much if we tried to restrain shoppers from examining the stuff." "The American woman and the English woman," explained a department m nager who was born on the other side and has had business experience on both sides of the ocean, "are entirely unlike in their

shopping habits.
"The English woman doesn't shop; she never dreams of running from store to store just for the pleasure of looking at goods. When, for instance, she wants to buy material for a dress she goes to her favorite store and makes her selection from the fabrics she sees there.

from the fabrics she sees there.

"Does the average American shop that way? Not much. Why, even the nicest women will make a tour of half a dozen of their pet stores, look the stock over carefully in each, and perhaps get samples, before deciding at which store to leave the order."

New York salesmen know this, every

"New York salesmen know this, every proprietor knows it, and we all understand that in the long run the American woman is sure to buy, and buy liberally, and that one store stands just as good a chance of selling to her as another.

"I can understand though how the English salesman feels about it. Why, if an Englishman should see a counter like that it would shock him," and the speaker waved his hand toward the silk counter, literally strewn from end to end with the newest, most alluring weaves of every quality and

strewn from end to end with the newest, most alluring weaves of every quality and color. Women came along, handled the silks, asked the price and passed on.

"The silk department in an English shop," went on the manager, "is very different from this, simply for the reason that in England the people, the plain people, I mean, don't buy much silk. Consequently, it is the higher class principally which patronizes the silk department.

"A salesman of silks considers himself away above the salesman of calicoes, say, and most of them are arrayed when behind the counter in a frock coat, and match it

the counter in a frock coat, and match it with a sort of reception committee manner. Here, for example, is the way an English voman buys:

"She sails into the store slowly and hears down upon the silk counter, escorted per-haps by a floor manager, who waves her to a

seat in front of the counter with a profound bow. There she sits as if anchored till her purchase is completed.

purchase is completed.

"Then the salesman salaams several times and inquires deferentially what he can show her. 'Dark blue taffeta,' she says. He takes one piece from the shelf, opens it as if it were gold and trails one end over the counter in front of the customer, who perhaps remarks that the color isn't just what she wants, at which the salesman outs that piece away, takes another from he shelf and as carefully opens and spreads

the shelf and as carefully opens and spreads it, meanwhile bowing some more.

"Now, in the same length of time an American salesman would have had half a dozen pieces of silk in front of a customer and be hunting out some more rolls that he thinks might suit. However, before the English woman leaves she is pretty sure to order so many yards cut off and, perhaps, without over aging the price.

order so many yards cut off and, perhaps, without even asking the price.

"The American woman's way is different. She approaches the counter briskly, and the salesman, judging by her prosperous appearance, is delighted at the prospect of a big order. The American says, briskly:

"I want to see some bonnet silk, a pale green, I think. No, I don't care for that shade,' as one piece is put before her. 'Is that the best quality you have?' when he opens out a second roll. 'I want a heavier silk,' and so on till she has seen and handled at least half a dozen pieces, when, as likely as not, up she jumps and says to the astonished clerk:

"Well, perhap: I will come in again. I don't see anything I exactly fancy to-day,' and whisks away before he can say a word. Then all the other clerks have the grand laugh on him and he swears under his breath.

"Wesntime the American shopper goes

breath.

"Meantime the American shopper goes onto the next store and does the same thing.

on to the next store and does the same thing, eventually, perhaps, going back to the one she first tried.

"Now, I don't pretend to say that the New York salesman never gets put out with this sort of customer, for he often does. Not long ago one of our best salesmen wasted, as he thought, nearly one hour during the busiest part of the day with a woman, who finally strolled out without buying a yard of goods; and he was not happy over it. I can tell you. He felt differently, though, the next morning

was not happy over it. I can tell you. He felt differently, though, the next morning when in walked the same woman bringing two others with her, the trio spending nearly \$300 before they left.

"No, we don't try to prevent customers from handling the silk—it would be no use if we tried. In England they keep stock on the shelves longer than we do; therefore, they can't afford to let it get soiled, whereas over here any store of any importance clears over here any store of any importance clears out everything at least once a year."
"American women shop differently from

all others on the face of the earth; they expect and take more privileges, and they are the least considerate. I think," was the opinion of a floor manager whose dealings are principally with the fair sex. "Where or when their privileges are to stop is a

or when their privileges are to question.

"As it is, they do everything but wear out a garment before bringing the thing back to be exchanged. In this store a woman is privileged not only to handle every garment in the particular stock from which she is making a selection, but she may have one appears the consequent pieces sent home on apor two or several pieces sent home on ap-proval and then be at liberty to send every one of them back the next day and come

one of them back the hext day and come in later on and go through the same performance all over again.

"And if a saleswoman or a salesman doesn't look happy over it and treat her with the greatest cordiality she is likely to complain to the management. I have known customers to visit our millinery does the performant true on as many as a dozen. department, try on as many as a dozen hats and leave without purchasing one. Whether they had any intention of buying, even if suited, I'm sure I don't know. The

even if suited, I'm sure I don't know. The same thing happens in the cloak and the suit department.

"The American woman, I think, is completely spoiled, and the fault, I think, lies at the door of department store proprietors who let shoppers do just as they please.

"Only a few years ago it was almost un-"Only a few years ago it was almost un-heard of for any establishment to take back goods and refund the price of them.

but now it is a common occurrence."

When this remark was repeated to the proprietor of a leading department store, he nodded his head and acknowledged that "Why do we do it?" he echoed. "Because it pays, just as it pays to let shoppers handle the stock.

"The American woman may not be an

ideal shopper from a saleswoman's point of view, but I and most other storekeepers have no fault to find with her. If she never went into a store except when she really

wanted to buy, a good many of us would have to cut down our business. "We owe much of our prosperity to the fact that the rank and file of American women go first of all to the shops to see what the latest fashions are, what there is that is new, and that when actually in touch with goods which catch their fancy they can't resist the temptation to buy. As an "Down on the main floor is a table loaded

with ribbons advertised at a special price. Those ribbons have been pulled and hauled, twisted and tied by a crowd of eager women ever since the store was opened this morn-ing. Thousands of yards have been sold to-day and thousands more will go off

DOGS DO REALLY BREAK THEIR HEARTS An Oft Hunted Maine

dition.

Medallion Star Crystal

Is the name given the radiant, fairy-like cut glass we are displaying this Christmas season-made by a manufacturer famous for the depth of cutting, the brilliancy and the uniformity of colors of his output.

These holiday goods, intended for our new show rooms at 38 W. 34th St., we are offering at our present location at greatly lowered prices.

Bonbon Dishes from \$2.00 Flower Vases from - \$2.75 Salad Bowls from - \$4.00 Many others equally advantageous.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO..

Importers and Jewelers. 52 WEST 14TH STREET,

"I am positive of one thing. If the rib-bons were rolled up carefully and a 'Hands off' sign put above them, most of the pieces would probably stay right where they are. To guard against such a calamity the head of stock gives orders to unroll at least a yard or two of the most taking pieces and mass them all in together, knowing that the minute a woman takes hold of the ribbon, sees its quality and notes the price, she will want to buy whether she needs it or

"We do not consider it lost time altogether when our salespeople spend hours with women who try on garments, possibly with not the least intention of buying, for this reason: those very women are bound to tell of what they saw at our store bound to tell of what they saw at our store to some other women who really want to buy. As a rule, it is the women who do the least buying who talk the most about clothes, and, on the other hand, it is the woman who never goes shopping until she really needs something to wear who says the least and knows the least about says the least and knows the least about what is in the stores.
"I think London tradesmen have some

woman shopper, but at the same time woman snopper, but at the same time I am sure they make a big mistake by not catering to her habits. Look at the wav New York department stores have multiplied in the last few years and at their wonderful prosperity, which in my opinion is due largely to the American woman's peculiar notions about shopping."

From the Osborne County Farmer, Talk about rapid corn huskers, will you? fere's one who comes up to the head of the lass believe the story or not, as you please The parties named can be found any day, and bear the reputation of being truthful has been husking corn for Edgar Stanfield of Mount Ayr, and in one day's work this year husked and threw into wagons 122 bushers for dinner and had the wagons brought to him, sending in four big loads. The work was all done in the same day. It is a record of which any man might be proud.

Bonanzas in Rare Stamps *There's a certain fascination in the old would see how hadly he had been stuck

stamp business that you don't find in most others," said a well known stamp dealer, and this is caused by the likelihood at any minute of the day of being able to make several bundred dollars, or several thousand, as the case may be, by the investment of a few dollars.

"You are likely to happen upon a big pick-up in the most unexpected place and at the most unlooked for time. In 1897 a travelling salesman named Hook, who did a little stamp business on the side. fell by the merest luck into one of the finest stamp bonanzas in the history of stamp collecting

"Hook was in Baltimore at the time. end one day while passing along a street paw an auction sale of old-axtures and miscellaneous rubbish in progress at an old business house. Having nothing else to do. he stepped inside, just in time to see a roomful-no less-of old papers and documents offered for sale.

This stuff was packed in old boxes and barrels, and on some of the papers on top of the barrels Hook noticed various revenue stamps. He thought he would just take a chance of there being some rare stamps in the bunch of rubbish-and there was certainly enough of it for almost anything to be concealed in it and the whole lot was finally knocked down to him for \$200.

After he got the load of stuff to a room that he rented temporarily and began to look over the contents of the first barrel he had all the sensations of a gold miner following up a rich lead, and right then and there he was sure the travelling salesman business would know him no more. There were stamps in that first barrel worth as high as \$300 apiece. These were

the \$500 revenue stamps of 1868. "There weren't many of them, but you don't have to find many stamps like these to make a big sum. It seems that the old papers bore stamps that had been originally lesued for bills of lading, mortgages, invoices, enveyances, leases and so on, and they included every variety of the earlier revenue stamps issued by the Government. This is explained by the fact that in the early '60s, when the supply of revenue stamps fell short, the Government permitted any kind of stamp to be used on any sort of document so long as it represented the

required value. "Among these stamps Hook uncovered were many of the scarce error revenue Issues which were used between 1868 and 1875. These stamps were usually in two colors and were known as the second and third issues. The body of the stamp, as a rule; was printed in blue, although there were several other colors, but the portrait of Washington in the centre was always in black

"The errors were caused by the sheets being accidentally inver ed after receiving their first color, with the result that the pertrait was printed upside down. Most of these revenue issues were quite valuable. come of the inverted ones being worth from \$25 to \$59 apiece, even higher, and here were hundreds of these on the old papers. Well. Hook was engaged for a month

or more in getting his find into shape, soak-ing the stamps off the papers and arranging the a... He had 1.000 much sought stamps, including the scarce one, three and four cent playing eard stamps, not to say any-thing of innumerable common stamps for which there was little premium.

"He didn't put his stamps on the market at once, but sold then gradually in small lots, so as not to excite suspicion, and succoeffed in getting good prices for every-thing he had. He must have cleared be-tween \$25,000 and \$30,000 on his original small investment, and to-day he is in an-other line of business, that of buying and selling old paintings and statuary.

"A dealer in this city not long are made

A dealer in this city not long ago made a lucky strike that put him on easy terms with himself for quite a while. And the curious part of it was that through carelessuess he almost lost it.

lessuess he almost lost it.

'He was very busy one Saturday morning, several customers who always made goes purchases being engaged in looking over his stock of stamps, when a nicely dressed young woman entered the store and laid a paper box about the size of a cigar box on the counter and asked the dealer if he wished to buy some old stamps. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred stamps carried in boxes are so much worthless jurds, and the dealer carelessly opened the box, expecting to see a lot of loose com-"But instead, right on top was a sheet of

stamps which were fairly valuable, while underneath them he could see a number of other sheets stuck together. As he was impatient to get back to his customers, to whom he was likely to make a sale amounting to several hundred dollars, the dealer took a chance and told the young woman he would give her \$40 for the box, not caring much whether she took it. The not caring much whether she took it. The girl gladly accepted the offer, the dealer paid over the sum, pushed the box to one paid over the sum, pushed the box to dis-side and hurriedly returned to his cus-

"Later in the afternoon he thought he

ty buying a pig in a bag. To his great surprise, the box was jammed full of sheets and blocks of department stamps—in fact, there was no other kind. From 1873, when there was no other kind. From 1873, when they were first issued, to 1879, in which year they were withdrawn from use, all the big Government departments had their own specially engraved stamps— State, War, Navy, &c.

"It seems that the young woman's father had been connected with the United States

Treasury, and when the order went forth to call in the department stamps and de-stroy them in 1879 this boxful had in some No attention had been paid get rid of them the young woman offered

"There were hundreds of stamps in the box, nearly all in sheets, and most of the sheets were stuck together. Some were of the common sorts, but many were of the rare varieties. You will get an idea of the dealer's bargain when I tell you that one of the sheets consisted of fifty ninety-cent Department of Justice stamps, every one of which was worth \$60 at that time, and would even now bring \$30. The price has

being lately discovered.
"The dealer soaled the sheets, separated them and laid them out to dry on one of his tables, and not haif an hour afterward was offered \$3,000 for his purchase just as it lay. But he refused, saying that he would get much more for it. And as a fact he did, for those stamps would easily bring at any time between \$8,000 and \$7,000 in the open

market.
"But we don't always land the bargains,
"But we don't always land the bargains." Curious as it may seem, he will show. his chance because he offered something like a reasonable figure for a number of

"A man came into his store and care lessly threw down on the counter a bunch containing twenty-two five-dollar Washington proprietary stamps of the 1871-75 issue. Each one of these stamps is as large as an envelope and is printed in two colors, black and green, with a large portrait of Washington in the centre.
"The stamps were all in perfect condition and crisp. They are very scarce and al-

rays bring a big sum.
"I'll give you \$5 for them,' said the dealer asked the man, in amazement

ray you \$110 for the lot,' replied "You don't mean to say that these stamps are worth \$5 ariece" exclaimed the seller Why. I think I'll just have a look around

and maybe I can get a bigger price. I'll come in again if I can't do better,' and he wal' ed out of the store. Fe stood outside for several minutes. evidently in doubt as to where he would go, when his eye happened to fall on a price catalogue in the dealer's window marked '50 cents.' So he went into the store again, bought the catalogue, opened it and almost threw a fit when he saw that his stamps

were catalogued at \$150 each.

"He didn't give the dealer another chance to male a bid for them, however, but left in a hurry, and that was the last the dealer

er saw of him.

Now if the latter had said in the first place that he would give \$1 or \$5 for the lot. I have no doubt he could have had them and welcome. You may imagine that the next remon who came into that store to sell stamps was not alarmed by the liberality of the dealer's offer."

> Why He Resisted. From Judge

The Judge: "Did the prisoner offer strong esistance to arrest?"

The Officer: "Yes; he was fearfully violent, He fought two of us frantically, almost tearing my partner's clothes off in his fury."

The Judge: "The charge is not serious Why did he exhibit such violence?" him on the elevated during a rush hour, and he thought we were trying to get his seat.

LITTLE WIZZIE WISDOM.



Who is that shabby looking man over

'And who is that well dressed looking gentleman with him?" That is his office boy.

But why -- " "That's just it.' The office boy deposits his earnings in the clothing store. The president keeps his in the bank.

Struck by Accident And the Immediate Cause Sometimes Is Grief-But the True Cause Is too Much Coddling and Not Enough Exercise, Says an Expert.

Pet dogs, and especially pampered pet | snuffed out, especially as it is literally true | Notwithstanding this, the erstwhile vagrant dogs, are subject to death from broken that many dogs do thus die of broken is in no danger whatever of dying of a broken heart, because that organ of its

hearts. The immediate cause of the heart breaking is usually one of three thingsfright, excessive excitement or a deep to regard the matter. wound of the affections Cases innumerable have been known of

dogs dying from broken hearts. A large mediate cause of which is outraged affecagain a large proportion of these have been the most coddling.

dogs and their ways have noticed the liahearts. Study of this fact has led to the conviction that coddling and insufficient exercise, together with overfeeding on rich foods, cause a predisposition among pet dogs to this form of death. It may seem singular enough to those unfamiliar with the habits of dogs that

their hearts should be ruptured through wounded affections or other causes. It invariably awakens interest when one reads dead master, or beside his body. Yet those who have studied the matter and who look at it from a professional or physiological point of view say that such deaths are have lived.

Dr. R. P. Brook of Columbus Jamaica, whose wife owns an extensive kennel and who has investigated a number of cases in which dogs died of broken hearts, said

"It appeals to the sentiments when one hears of a dog's dying from a broken heart. One pictures to himself the foyal but dumb friend which cannot survive its master. but succumbs to a deep wound of the affec-

"It seems a pity to disillusionize any one who entertains sentimental feelings regarding a dog whose life has thus been

HUMOROUS SIDE OF LIFE. Thought Carpenter Would Be Useful.

During the inspection of the Hospital Corps of the Fourth Maryland Regiment recently one of the members was asked his occu-"I am a carpenter," the man replied.

"Why, what can you do for the corps?" inquired the inspector, "as the hospital corps of a regiment is generally composed of pharmacists and medical students. "I can make coffins," was the reply, and it was eminently satisfactory.

Marked According to Order. From the Philadelphia Record.

story of British stolidity is going the rounds. A certain wealthy American in London dropped into a shop to purchase a set

As the purchase represented more money than he had on his person at the time, he gave his address at the hotel and instructed the assistant to mark them C. O. D. The assistant made a note of the request, but the purchaser was surprised to find the goods left at the hotel without demand for payment. When the parcel was unpacked, however, it developed that each decanter had been beautifully engraved in twining letters,

Where the Conductor Erred

From the Detroit Times. William O. Gonser of Montcalm, and in charge of officers, while being taken to the Travers City Asylum, broke both the shutters of the car window and the window itself by butting with his head in efforts to

conductor came along, saw the wreck of the window, and inquired who did it. An officer explained that it was their ward. who was crazy. The man with the tinsel

hearts. But there is another viewpoint than that of the sentiments from which While it is true that pet dogs in many

instances die of broken hearts, the immajority of these dogs have been pets, and | tions, excitement or fright, the reason that the dogs are subject to a rupture of the poodles and lapdogs, the kinds that receive heart is that a growth of fat around the aorta has been formed while the pet dog. Men who make a business of studying rolling in the lap of luxury, has taken little or no exercise, eaten regularly and liberally, bility of pampered dogs to die of broken and been lulled into serenity by reason of the affection and well intended but ill advised care lavished upon it.

"While not in any way an advocate of fighting among dogs. I do not hesitate to state that an occasional physical controversy would be far better for a pet dog than a ride in a landau or a nap in a radded basket in a quiet room. Dogs that have frequent, even though it be mild, excitement are less liable to succumb to supreme of a pet dog dying upon the grave of a or sudden excitement by the breaking of

"Who ever heard of a vagrant dog that had to earn its own living dying of a broken heart? The reason they do not so die is but the natural result of the way the dogs | not necessarily because they are devoid of affection, but because their habits of life do not lead to the accumulation of fat about the aorta and its consequent degeneration.

"The mongrel dog taken from the street. given a home in the barn and fed with an occasional bone or bit of meat, will ofttimes develop as keen an affection for its benefactor as will the lapdog or poodle for its master or mistress. Its affection the natural result of gratitude born of the dog's practical knowledge of a strenuous and precarious life.

"That is lacking in the lapdog which

has never known anything but luxury. on his cap looked at the prisoner and re- will go to the House of Correction for one marked: "He is clean gone, sir," "You are mistaken as to his first name," answered As the Magistrate pronounced the sentence the Court seat of justice gave way in the underpinning and dropped the "Judge" to the floor. "I guess the weight of the sentence busted it," chuckled the hardened the deputy. "He is William Gonser."

He Knew the Train.

conductor apologized and passed on.

From the Kansas City Times.
A traveller went into a Union avenue barber shop yesterday morning to get a shine, and decided to inquire about his train. "Say," he said, addressing the negro bootblack, for St. Louis this morning?"

"Yoh mean the one that makes the daylight run?" queried the negro. "Yes, that's the one," said the man. "It ah the train that connec's wif the one frum Leavenswuth. ain't it?" asked the bootblack as he brushed away. "Yes." "Runs fru Wahnebu'gh?" "Yes." "An' Jeffahson City?" "Yes." "Ah knows the train yoh means, all right. on the secon' er thui track, doan' it?" -think it does." "Changes ingines--- Le'
see. Wha do that train change ingines? I don't know," came from the man, " want to know is its leaving time." knows jes' what voh wants, an' Ah knows jes' 'xactly what train yoh means." "Well, when does it leave?" "Oh, yes, when do it leave? Ah's suah Ah doan' know 'bout that boss," was the negro's reply.

Effect of a Heavy Sentence.

proceedings in the Central police court, where Magistrate Kochersperger dispenses justice,

rudely jarred yesterday. At the bar was a prisoner with a record a hardened offender, and upon him the Magistrate fixed a stern, uncompromising "You are a bad man—a very bad man," id. "It is necessary to make an example of you and I am going to give you a heavy

death from a broken heart as are many lapdogs. It might be a sudden fright. or a great excitement, or the death of a friend that would finally rupture the walls of the acrts of such a person. "While the death would be said to have

anatomy is and remains in a healthy con-

person as pet dogs frequently are coddled.

such a one would soon grow as liable to

"If any one were to coddle a child or adult

been caused by a broken heart, the real reason for the rupture of the heart would be the previous habits of life rather than the emotion of the moment. It is difficult to ascertain definitely when a dog is suffering from a fatty or degenerated aorta, because of the well known irregularity of the dog's heart action. A

young dog has an average pulse of 110 to 120: an adult dog's pulseruns from 90 to 100; an old dog's pulse is from 60 to 70. A manifest increase in the pulse, a noticeable shortness of breath or, as in the case of older dogs, a dropsical tendency, may lead the solicitous owner to suspect heart trouble. A dog suffering from such an affliction may, however, live a long time,

especially if kept entirely free from exmay be mitigated somewhat by a careful regulation of the diet. Nutritious, easily digested foods given in moderate quantities will, it is believed, often check the progress of the disease while reducing the tendency

It is of the first impo tance that excitement and overexection be sedulously avoided. Some dog specialists recommend such heart tonics as digitalis, strophanthus and caffeine; but if the dog is valued by the owner it is always best to have professional advice for each individual case.

to degeneration of the dog's heart.

offender as he was led to the pen.

Why Kansas Goes "Dry." From the Denver Republican A travelling man who drove across the country to a little town in western Kansas the other day met a farmer hauling a wagon-

Where do you get water?" he asked. "Up the road about seven miles," the farmer replied. "And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?

"Why in the name of sense don't you dig a well?" asked the traveller. Because it is just as far one way as the other, stranger."

As the Father Understood the Trouble. From the Baltimore Herald. In the schools of a Connecticut town measures were recently taken to test the children's

he gave the principal a list of the pupils whose eyes needed attention, and requested him to notify the children's parents to that effect. From the Philadelphia Record.

One night, soon after the opening of the judicial dignity that characterizes fall term, a little boy came home and gave his father the following note, duly signed by

the principal: Mr. -- Dear sir: It becomes my duty to inform you that your son shows decided indications of astigmatism, and his case is one that should be attended to without delay The next day the father sent the following

"Dear sir: Whip it out of him. Yours truly,

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.



Permit me to lend you a hand.



Bear Has Met His End

Noncross, Me., Dec. 3. -When a report came down from Millinockett Lake nearly a week ago that Silverskin, a supposedly

mythical bear said to have dwelt near Twin Lakes for a quarter of a century, had come to his end at the hands of Ben York, the oldest registered guide in the Maine woods, the information was thought to be too good to be true. But Ben's return with the two hunters he was guiding has brought full assurance that the bear is no more. The stories that have been told about Silverskin would fill a book. He is said have been living in 1852, when Henry D.

Thoreau went up the West Branch and paid

visit to Mount Katahdin, at which time the bear followed the party to their camping place on Abol stream and robbed the party of all the food it had, while all hands were exploring the mountain. Since then, every hunter of note who has visited the Maine woods has spent more or less time in trying to "take it out of old Silverskin

In 1881 Theodore Roosevelt of New York, then a young man not long out from Harvard, spent a week in company with Bill Sewall looking for the most famous bear in Maine. Though the future President hunted in all the haunts where the bear was said to be nothing came from the

During the autumn of 1888 Senator Quay of Pennsylvania passed a week in the camp of John Soul, on the shores of Millinockett ake enending all the hours of daylight vainly looking for Silverskin. Two years later Dr. Thomas of Bangor.

who owns a camp near the lake, was out hunting for moose when his guide paddled the canoe around a bend in the lake and came upon Silverskin swimming in a quiet cove. The bear was fifty rods from shore, but as soon as the guide learned that the animal was Silverskin he refused to touch a hand to the paddle, saying the animal was enchanted and could not be killed; so the doctor saw his game reach the land and disappear in the bushes before he

could get a telling shot. During the construction of the new line of railroad across the West Branch in the summers of 1893-94 the Italians who shovelled dirt used to post sentinels every night for fear Silverskin would come while they slept and carry one of their members away to be eaten at leisure. This was the time that Luther Gerrish lost eighteen sheep from an island in North Twin Lake, every

one having been taken by Silverskin.
In the fall of 1896 two Boston hunters killed a moose in the woods north of Milli-nockett Lake. While they were gone to camp to get a horse for drawing out the car-cass the bear came and mutilated the dead moose so badly that only the head and antiers were worth carrying away
In the summer of 1902, while

Cleveland was camping with some friends in Washington county, he planned to seek out and shoot Silverskin, but a furious rain came on and prevented the party from going out. Other well known men who have sought to kill Silverskin at different times are Dr. W. Seward Webb, the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Hannibal Hamlin, De Grusse Fox and Senator Spooner. The end of this animal, which seemed

The end of this animal, which seemed past the power of man to kill, is thus described by Ben York:
"Our leanto was in a clump of firs two miles north of the lake. The day was cold, with flurries of snow driving before a northeast wind. The men who employed mead with the trock deep on the snow east wind. The men who employed me had gone out to track deer on the snow, leaving me to fix up about camp. Among the camp stores was a side of smoked bacon which had begun to show signs of mould along the edges. To keep this meat from spoiling I rigged a slim stick in the ground, so the top would hang above the fire, and tied the bacon to the end, so the new smoke would freshen it up.

tied the bacon to the end, so the new smoke would freshen it up.

The fire was rather warm, and as the fat fell into the blaze and burned it gave out a most agreeable odor, which was the means of bringing the bear to our vicinity. As we would have to spend another night in the place, and as the bed was thin in places. I took my axe and went to the thicket to get fresh boughs, taking pans before leaving to put a pail of water near the fire for putting out the blaze on the bacon in case it got too hot while I was away. The pail, it should be noted here, was of indurated pulp, a woody sort of celluloid indurated pulp, a woody sort of celluloid that is light and handy to carry on long

"Perhaps I had been away from the camp "Perhaps I had been away from the camp for ten minutes when I heard an explosion which shook the bushes and scattered ashes all about me. Running back to camp I was in time to see Silverskin hobbling away as if he had been hurt badly. He left a trail of blood as wide as if a stuck pig had been dragged across the snow, and his hind parts seemed to be paralyzed.
"I knew what had happened at once. In reaching for the simmering bacon the bear had overturned the pail into the fire, and then the celluloid had gone off like gunpowder.

gunpowder.

"Taking up my rifle, I went along the trail, overtaking Silverskin in the next clearing. As soon as he heard me coming he turned about and stood upon his hind

legs, making ready for a charge.

He was the worst cut up creature I ever saw living. The explosion had ripped a big hole in him clear across his chest

behind his forelegs, so when he stood there facing me he reminded me of the poor man who stands in the front of the almanac and is afflicted with all the signs of the zodiac. Seeing that he was bound to disgame, I wasted no time, but put a .45 Winchester bullet through his head.

"He was the leanest and boniest hear I

"He was the leanest and boniest bear I have ever seen, and I've killed more than a hundred of them. There was not enough tallow on his kidneys to fry a doughnut in. His teeth were black and broken, and all of his hair was silver gray with age. I am sure he was fully 50 years old, if not more. though I could tell from the size of his frame that he had been a jim dandy in his

FISHERMAN'S BODY IN ICE. Found by Sattor After Being Undisturbed for Five Years.

From the San Francisco Chronicle Had Ole Sjostron's tomb of ice on an Arctic island in the Behring Sea remained undisturbed 100,000 years, at the end of that penderous stretch of time the face and form of Ole would have looked as natural and lifelike as at the moment of the fisherman's death. Five years ago this young Notwegian, Sjostron, disappeared from Baranoff Station, Nobody knew what became of him, and finally people ceased to wonder. A few weeks age the body was found completely imbedded in

the ice and so thoroughly preserved that not even the slightest indication of change had The barkentine City of Papeete has arrived from Baranoff, and the news of this remarkable discovery was brought by her first mate

"Five years in the ice," said Peterson, "has not made a bit of difference in his appearance When they found him he looked as though even more so than the ordinary dead man, They suppose that he lay down on the glacier while intoxicated and fell asleep and that after he had frozen to death the ice formed

over him.

Strange as this story may seem, the incident is not strange to those who know the Arctic ice fields. Bodies of the mammoth have been found similarly imbedded in the

The sailor's information about the finding of Sjostron's body is meagre, but it is pre-sumable that instead of being caught and imprisoned in the glacial ice the fisherman died on the soft soil of the tundra and that his

body became covered up and frozen with it Execution of a Traitor.

From the Washington Post.
"The solemnity of a military execution is about the most impressive and dramatic act that is known in human affairs," said Capt. W. B. Pennington of San Francisco. "These features appeal to the witnesses of the tragedy in a forceful way, and no man who has ever seen one can banish it from his memory "I had a young friend in California who enlisted in the Union army at the same time with myself, and, coming East, we were placed in the same company. This young fellow fell in love with a Virginia girl, and under her influence described to the enemy. A few days afterward he was captured and being easily recognized, was condemned to be shot. He had fought like a demon in the engagement which resulted in his being made a prisoner, for he knew well what his fate would be if taken. His execution was fate would be if taken. His execution was the most mournful ceremony I ever with nessed, and nothing ever seen on the stage was more theatrical—the procession to the scene of death, the band in advance playing a dirge, the coffin with the prisoner upon it, the guard in the rear and a brigade of cavalry formed in a hollow square. The condemned man, sitting on his coffin, met his fate like a hero, without exhibiting a tremor of fear and those who witnessed his death were far more excited than he. It seemed a sad thing that such a courageous lad should be sacrificed, but it is one of the necessities of war, and this terrible punishment was necessary to deter others from playing the role to deter others from playing the role

AN AFTER DINNER SPEAKER.



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